

The Virginia Advocate.

VOLUME XX.

WILLIAM F. EARLY, Editor.

ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN TRUTH IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

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TERMS.

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Political.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1845.

The camp of our political opponents, throughout the State, is in a complete uproar. In this city perhaps, the greatest dissection meets the public eye; but, in other parts of the State, though not so visible, feelings not less acrimonious pervade every country. It is very certain that the Whig party in this city must be defeated, but what party, or section of a party, will triumph, is yet to be decided and remains matter of great doubt. In a former letter I stated that we would probably have four tickets in this city. I have not changed that opinion.

The Locofoco Nominating Committee have been in session some eight or ten days, and have made but little progress in the selection of their candidates for the Assembly, but have progressed rapidly by factions, or if you please by sections, in the most virulent animosity of each other. The *Globe*, (Mr. Sloman,) speaking of one of the candidates for nomination, says: "And this is the man, the jackall, of these creatures, the *** who is now promising, in the way of upholstery and other labor, to give employment to several persons, as an inducement to obtain their influence in procuring his nomination to the Assembly."

I give you this extract as indicating the feeling which prevails, not only in the nominating committee, but in every section of the party, and throughout the Locofoco community. Notwithstanding the numerous meetings which the committee have held, and the lateness of the hour to which they have been protracted, (one or two o'clock in the morning,) they have agreed upon only seven candidates out of thirteen, to represent the city and county of New York in the Assembly of the State. The only office of profit which becomes vacant, and is to be filled at the approaching election in November, is the office of *Register*. It is a valuable office, and will produce, before all difficulties are settled, a violent outpouring of the angry passions.

In several of the Senatorial districts strong indications of rebellion are presenting themselves. In the fourth district Col. Samuel Young, a distinguished Barnburner, is nominated as the regular candidate of the party. Mr. Young was removed from the office of Secretary of State during the last session of the Legislature. This was done through the management and influence of the "Old Hunkers." He is now nominated in a strong Locofoco district, and, as his friends assert, with a determination, if elected, to punish the "Old Hunkers." In the mean time, however, the Barnburners have become alarmed, and are charging the "Old Hunkers" with treasonable designs, and with a secret determination to vote for Mr. Hopkins, a notorious man, and the Whig candidate for Senator in opposition to Mr. Young. A journal friendly to Mr. Young says: "It is treasonable combination extends into Washington, Warren, and Montgomery counties. Leading 'Hunkers' are now plotting considerable sums that Colonel Young will be defeated by 500 majority. They calculate on his defeat in Washington by 2,000 or 2,500, in Warren by 100 or 200, in Montgomery by 500 which will no doubt be sufficient to defeat him in the district if they should succeed."

A late Canada paper says: "The last Official Gazette announces the further prolongation of the Provincial Parliament to the 19th of November, and then not to meet for the despatch of business. It is said that Parliament will not actually meet till February."

THE TARIFF—ITS EFFECTS IN GEORGIA.

Although not probably designed by the writer for publication, we take the liberty of giving to our readers the following extract from a private letter to the Editor. The writer is one who takes a calm and dispassionate view of all questions, which, combined with his extensive observation, and his enlarged and liberal views, should give weight and influence to his opinions. Let them be read and considered maturely, for they contain much food for the reflection of the statesman, philanthropist and capitalist:

"Allow me to add, that I have observed with no small degree of satisfaction, your decided, though moderate course upon the Tariff question. Unless I have wholly misconstrued your actions and language, you occupy the same ground that I do upon that all-important subject: to wit, a sufficient protection to domestic industry, to place it beyond all contingencies."

This is undoubtedly the most important subject now agitating the public mind, for with it are intimately interwoven the future destinies of our country. Upon it depends the issue whether we shall indeed be a free and independent nation, or dependent upon Europe for our greatest necessities. Upon it depends the development of our resources as a nation, for it stimulates enterprise, and builds up factories, to bring to light the untold treasures imbedded in our mountains; thus diminishing competition in agriculture, by withdrawing labor and capital from it,

increasing the demand, and consequently enhancing the value of agricultural products. Upon this same tariff system, depends our prosperity as a State, for the South can as well avail herself of all the advantages thought to arise from it as the North, and had better do it than to sit down in despair dwelling on her imaginary wrongs, or crying out *Oppression! Oppression!* No State in the Union, under wise and salutary laws, liberal policy, and a proper and energetic direction of labor and capital, is better calculated to take a permanent and elevated position than Georgia. What hinders her middle country from becoming a manufacturing country, and thus immensely benefiting the remainder, by profitably applying the labor of indolent thousands, now unable to make a scanty subsistence, and making them valuable producers of what the farmer needs, and ready consumers of his surplus products? How long think you, before it would be discovered that our steam engines, looms and threshers could be made at home out of Georgia iron, by Georgia men, and paid for with Georgia gold, if in the direction we're given to the capital of Middle Georgia, instead of, as now, raising cotton worth at most but 8 cents, and oftentimes not more than 5? What would be its consequence on the social condition of the State? Bustling towns would spring up and the hum of machinery would be heard, where now are barren hillsides. (do you remember H. R. R. Jackson's lines on the red old hills of Georgia?) to the gloomy hollows between which the screech owl yells most maddeningly. In their train would follow roads worth travelling over, and Railroads would intersect our State, bringing more nearly together her distant corners, and binding with bonds of iron and of interest, the soil and the sons of Georgia!"—*Chronicle.*

Extract of a Letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1845.

To the Editors of the *Baltimore Patriot*:

The official organ disclaims, for the Administrator, all idea of recommending to Congress a horizontal tariff—thus leaving the plan to be recommended unshadowed!

The *Harrisburg Union*, the organ of Polk, Dallas and Loco-cohesion in Pennsylvania, is out full tilt against the repeal of the present tariff, and in favor of the assembling of a State Tariff Convention to remonstrate against any action by Congress in approval of the course when the *Washington Union* declares the Administration will pursue!

Here's a nice state of things, planned and arranged with a view to keep the *tariff* question as capital for the next Presidential campaign! Let the Whig members of Congress look to it.

The New York correspondent of the Intelligencer quotes a passage from one of my letters in the *Patriot*, in relation to the puzzling question recently put to Mr. Secretary Walker, as to when our tariff laws will extend over Texas, and thinks there must be some mistake about the matter, inasmuch as Mr. Walker must know there is a design on the part of sundry importers to import into Texas a large amount of goods, at a nominal rate of duty, so that the said goods may be in the United States, clear of duty, when Texas becomes a State of the Union. I made a slight mistake in framing the statement, though, not of the nature supposed—Mr. Walker at first decided that Congress could extend the *tariff* laws of the Union over Texas simultaneously with its adoption of the State Constitution. But whether Mr. Walker will be a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, he will be the choice of the party. We anticipate no trouble on this score, and if our opponents do, they are "reckoning without their host!"—*Augusta Chronicle.*

In a letter of Samuel Swartwout, written to Hoyt when Sam was collector, and published in McKezie's late book, we find this remark:

Whether or not I shall get any thing in the general scramble for plunder, remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall.

When this was written, Swartwout and Hoyt were the two principal leaders in the Locofoco politics of New York. It seems that the two regarded Locofocoism as neither more nor less than "a general scramble for plunder," and both went deliriously to work to grab their shares, taking no sort of pains to conceal their intentions from their leading political friends. Swartwout grabbed upwards of a million of dollars, and Hoyt, for lack of opportunity, only about a quarter of a million.

What a beautiful and striking exhibit of Locofoco principles and Locofoco practice!—"Have you got the vote of Laurens?"—Elbert, Greene, Jefferson, Troup, Talbot, Moore, Harris and such like counties are his special favorites. Upon the principle that "where virtue is, those are most virtuous," he has a yearning to the people of those counties, and is particularly solicitous that they should maintain their integrity. In these changing times, and when changelings are so ripe, he wants to know whether they remain steadfast in the faith. It is a comfort to hear his remarks, when looking over the returns—his eulogistic comments on the counties which have gained and his bitter denunciations of those which have lost—it is truly refreshing. To hear him speak of Keweenaw and Walton, of Clark and Jackson, of Macon and Houston, is enough to reconcile one to the disappointment he feels at such outrageous defection. We forget or merge the defection of these Whig counties into our admiration of the loyalty which enduces such strong denunciations of apostasy. To such men, and we have a host of them, it will be gratifying intelligence, that Laurens continues as true as steel. Her fidelity was strongly tested in the Harrison campaign, but she came out of that contest unscathed. At our great Convention we procured a banner for her delegation, and by their special instructions, this motto was emblazoned upon its white and ample folds—

LAURENS SUBMITS TO NO DICTATION.

It was an heraldic emblem worthy of the honest, true, and faithful Whigs of Laurens, and of most significant import. *Troup* liv-

ed in that county, and his honored name had been used in this part of the State during the exciting canvass for the purpose of alluring Whigs from their allegiance. What had else her? it was impotent in Laurens,—not a Whig yielded to the power of the enchanter;—the wand was broken, and the name and character of *Troup* could not control a single vote. The same unyielding steadfastness still characterizes her people. She still remains impervious to all "division."

George M. Troup, Jr., a worthy son of his worthy sire, was a candidate for the Senate, and in Laurens got but 16 votes—Every one of which appreciates loyalty and political integrity, must admire the constancy and lawfulness of noble old Laurens. She is a model county for the Whigs of Georgia to be proud of, and emulate.

VOTE OF LAURENS.

McAlister, (Loco.) Crawford, (Whig.)

16 65

This cannot be beaten in the Union. [Ed. Ap-

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WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The Democrats are already speculating (says the Macon *Messenger*.) on the use they will make of the power which their majority in the Senate gives them. It has been said by those who profess to speak accurately, but perhaps rather hastily, that they would prevent the election of a United States Senator, by refusing to go into joint ballot. This would be an *ultima ratio*, to which it would be imprudent for them to resort. It would at least be a dangerous experiment; and that their party, should they attempt it, would be visited at a future day with the proper retribution, there can be no doubt. One thing is certain, (for it is open to any in the highways) they will use every possible effort to prevent the election of Mr. Berrien. This gentleman is particularly odious to them. In the Senate he has acquired a fame which the most covetous aspirant for distinction might envy; his reputation as a lawyer, a statesman and an orator, is co-extensive with the country; he is Georgia's most gifted son, worthy of any award at her disposal, and capable of shewing lustre and dignity upon any office he may hold. For this reason the Democrats hate Mr. Berrien with a perfect hatred. "Give us any body but Berrien," they say; and we don't know but for this very reason we should be giving them Berrien, before any one else. It is a very good criterion by which to judge a party man, the estimate formed of him by his opponents; and the rancor bordering upon malignancy, with which the Democrats are pursuing Mr. Berrien, is to us a recommendation. It furnishes presumptive evidence of his inflexible adherence to his principles. But whether Mr. Berrien will be a candidate for re-election, or whether he will be the choice of the Whig party, is, we presume, as yet undetermined. Our opponents are flattery themselves upon the prospect of a rupture in the Whig ranks when this election comes on. They will themselves be as great an extent as practicable, the leaders of mischief, and when they fail, as they inevitably will, they cherish the hope that we will fall out among ourselves. But they will be disappointed. A Whig Senator will be elected, and whether he be Berrien, Dougherty or Dawson, he will be the choice of the party. We anticipate no trouble on this score, and if our opponents do, they are "reckoning without their host!"—*Augusta Chronicle.*

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Alex. Gaz.

common wise platform of principles." Then we are safe forever. "Birnamwood will not come to Dunsinane." Locofocoism in Ohio cannot rally upon a "wise platform of principles." It is not in the nature of things.

— The wisdom is wanting—the platform is wanting—the principles are wanting. Ohio is *WHO*—firm as the rock of Gibraltar.—

Alex. Gaz.

Miscellany.

FROM THE "SEAT OF WAR" IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

CARTHAGE (ILL.) OCTOBER 4, 1845.

MESSRS. GALE & SEATON: My letter of the 27th instant closed with the arrival of Gen. Hardin, and the dismission and hasty departure of our Mormon garrison.—

Since that time the Mormons have remained pretty closely in Nauvoo, and ceased their

strangings upon the property and lives of

our citizens.

On the morning of the 30th the Gen. marched

before daylight for Nauvoo. His object in

going there was to recover some public

arms which the Mormons had illegally ob-

tained and withheld; to ferret out and ar-

rest, if possible, some of those engaged in

the late evasions; and to examine the con-

dition of the city. It was understood that

war-like preparations were going on there,

evincing a disposition to resist the authority of

the State. Buckenstos had boasted of his

guns; skillful English engineers, ena-

bling him to prevent the approach of an ar-

my to Nauvoo; and had even threatened to

break them up and batter down the court

house at Carthage if it should be wrested

THE ADVOCATE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

Seven days later from Europe—State of the harvest—More orders sent to America for food—Another slight reduction in Cotton—Progress of the New Religious on Continental Europe—Interesting results—The Irish movements in Ireland &c. &c. &c.

The steam ship Great Western, Captain Mathews, arrived early this morning, after a passage of sixteen days and a half over the ocean.

Our advices by her are to the 11th inst., inclusive, from Liverpool, and 10th from London.

She brings 128 passengers.

The news is important, especially in a commercial point of view.

The crops in Great Britain are short—There is hardly a mistake about this now. Owing to this deplorable occurrence to the poor classes of England more orders for food have been received by the West ern.

This failure of the harvests in England continued to have its effect on the cotton market. That article, in consequence, has experienced another slight reduction.

The Yorkshire, Captain Baily, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th instant, at night; and also the Southerner, Palmer, on the 9th inst.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are upon the whole, encouraging. In the Woollen districts of Yorkshire, business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood.

The price of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded and obtained an extra 20s. per ton, and Pigs 10s. per ton.

The produce market generally exhibits a firm and buoyant feeling. The laboring population of this country are well employed at the present moment.

The State of the Harvests.—The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter.

The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently, still apply to the Corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen.

The general failure of the potato crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements, in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England, the disease in the potato, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent.

The interest of the news centres in the accounts from Algiers and Italy. Abd-el-Kader, who seems determined to struggle while he can wield a sword for the independence of his native land, has already proved a sore scourge to France. Nothing but the hand of death, it seems, can subdue the indomitable perseverance of the fiery, high-souled Arab.

The fruits of the French expedition to Morocco last year may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemira-Ghezona, amounting to 450 men.—The commanding officer was inveigled from his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only 14 escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game—attacked General Caraignac, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess.

This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France.—The King, especially, is annoyed at it, and the government, it is said, are now resolved to hunt the Arab leader from the face of the earth. Twelve-thousand men, or six regiments of troops, are to be instantly despatched to Algiers. Bugeaud is ordered to rejoin the army and preparations are making on a large scale for carrying "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" into the heart of the country. But what will this avail? The climate will continue to now down the invaders, if the natives cannot.—The desert will afford a home for the hardy reusants. Abd-el-Kader, as heretofore, will escape pursuit, and ever and anon will "drop down" upon the Frenchmen when they least expect it. Africa, in short, will prove the grave of Louis Philippe's troops—the mausoleum, it may be, of his dynasty.

This unfortunate French colony Africa is one of the legacies which Louis Philippe received with his throne. It has been kept up and sustained from a desire to flatter the national pride, rather than from any conviction of its relative value as an appendage to France.

Italy, too, has been the scene of a slight emeute, not of much importance in itself, so much as it indicates the unsettled state of society in that poor but misgoverned land, and the certainty, at no distant day, of a terrific outburst in the Roman States. The bayonets of Austria at present enforce quiet, but the smouldering volcano will only burst out more furiously from the care which has been taken to close every aperture—to stop every vent hole. The scene of the present affair was Rovinj, and a glance at another column will show that it was wretchedly devised, and miserably carried out.

Extension of the Magnetic Telegraph.—

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the large subscription already made to the stock of the projected line between New York and Boston justifies the immediate prosecution of the work.

The company intend to commence erecting posts at the New York end of the line on Monday next, and to complete the work to New Haven in twenty days thereafter.

That a corresponding energy will be manifested at the other terminus is obvious from the spirit of the resolutions adopted at a meeting in Boston. The wires will be stretched over the railway tracks through Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester. The whole line will probably be completed and in operation in sixty days.

The editor of the N. Y. Courier des Elets, U. S., writing from Paris, states that the first instalment, on five new railway schemes in France recently paid in amount to about \$60,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1845.
To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

A curious state of things prevails about the transfer of Mr. Buchanan to the Supreme Court. The gentleman's friends in Pennsylvania are, for the most part, warmly opposed to the step. One of his friends in office in this city told me yesterday, in the most earnest terms, that Mr. Buchanan would disgrace himself, after all that has been said and done, to voluntarily leave the State Department, and take the Judgeship—and further, said he, the act would exclude him from being the candidate of our party for the next Presidency!

Undrstand from friends of Mr. Buchanan, that he has said that he never would

have withdrawn from the Presidential race if he had not been forced to do so; and that he has ever since regretted the step!

The Harrisburg "Union," one of Mr. Buchanan's Pennsylvania organs, insists upon it that his greatest glory shall not condescend to give up the State Department for *pecuniaria*, like the salary of the Judgeship of \$14,500 a year! It lets its Partisan arrows fly at Mr. Andrew Stevenson and Mr. John Y. Mason, in great style, as two "advent" Virginians (although it names them not) who are ambitious to obtain Mr. Buchanan's present exalted place. And it seems to understand perfectly, certain wire-pulling operations by which a late number of the *Richmond Enquirer* was made to puff Mr. Buchanan immovably, as a marvelously proper man for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Harrisburg organ snaps its fingers in the direction of Washington and laughs at the shallow *manoeuvre*!

The solution of all this is, Mr. Buchanan is to be prevailed upon by his friends to remain longer in the Cabinet. If Mr. Polk wishes to get rid of him, he must assume the responsibility of giving him his walking-papers directly. An indirect tender of them will not be understood.

Mr. Buchanan's friends advise him not to interpret as readily as did Mr. Calhoun what was politely offered the English Mission! They think, moreover, that Mr. Polk will not dare to turn Mr. Buchanan out of office, because it might endanger his own chance of a nomination for election, while it would place the discarded Secretary "in the line of safe precedents"—the very place of all others, which Mr. Polk wants neither Mr. Buchanan, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Gov. Cass, nor Gov. Wright, nor anybody else save his own choice, to occupy!

A long time ago I wrote to you that Mr. Polk would make every thing bind to effect his own nomination for re-election, notwithstanding his own or his organ's solemn disclaimers. And now I perceive various journals in different sections of the country have come to the same conclusion!

Thus far, it is said, he has feared Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Cass. Hence the celerity with which the friends of the former, who would not yield their preference for the splendid Carolinian, have been hurried from

the Custom Houses of New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portsmouth!—And hence, too, the turning of the Administration's cold shoulder to all of Gov. Cass's friends who could not be induced by offices to follow in the wake of *Norfolk*, United States District Attorney for Michigan, and *Bagg*, Postmaster at Detroit, and quarrel with the Governor! One of the Cass men, an ex-editor of some note, and strongly recommended by the Governor as efficient, upright and deserving, has been in this city for some months, an applicant for a respectable Consulship or other office. But he is a frank man, true to his friends. He honestly prefers Lewis Cass for the next President. *The Polk Administration is sorry to say that nothing can be done for him!* And so they go.

I am credibly informed that an ex-member of Congress, a warm and confidential friend of Silas Wright, has been in this city within the last few days and set the President and the Cabinet and the official editor—all, into a most frightful state of alarm by warning them, plainly and authoritatively, that if they caused the repeal of the present tariff, or even harmed hair or hide of it, they would be visited with the determined opposition of Gov. Wright and his Northern friends!

The gentleman who gives me this intelligence is a prominent Loco-foco of high standing and character, and is on intimate terms of political and social friendship with members of the Cabinet! He assures me that the information is true. The leading editor in the organ of last evening, in relation to the course of Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan in voting for the present tariff, and the awakening which the editor confesses has overtaken him on the subject, goes to confirm my informant's statement.

It seems from the organ that Mr. Barton, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has improperly received the credit of the authorship of the tariff articles in that paper signed "Bundieund."

I am informed that Mr. Barton thinks Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, is the author! Just as if Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, who was never accused of possessing any other than mere political newspaper knowledge and a tolerable smattering of *Dorrism*, could write a series of readable anti-tariff or tariff articles!

Why, he could scarcely know that "Bundieund" is the name of a Province in India where cotton is grown. Some Loco-foco gentlemen who profess to know all about the matter, assert that Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State, is the author. The organ pronounced Mr. Trist, at the time of his appointment, in August last, an "accomplished politician!" To the question, Who struck Billy Patterson?—Who is Major Figg?—Who keeps shooting at Mr. Paine? may now be added, Who is the author of "Bundieund?"

POTOMAC.

The Cotton Crop.—From the information we can gather from different sections of this country, we think the Cotton crop will be nearly as large as last year. The fine weather has opened nearly every boll, which is something unusual, and has enabled the planters to pick their cotton without much inconvenience.—*Murfreesboro' (Ten.) Journal*.

The New York Tribune says—"Money is, if any thing, still more easy, and on good securities the rate continues at 546 per cent." The approach of the quarterly report day of the banks is not as yet felt by any tightening of the screws, and probably the banks will not be this time afflicted with their usual sluggishness of calculation."

Resignation of Mr. Poe.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Washington Poe has resigned his seat as a member of congress from the third congressional district of Georgia.

From the New York Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1845.

It is not in my power to give you a correct idea of the disorganized condition of the Loco-foco party in this quarter; and this remark is alike applicable to the interior of the State and this city. We are now within ten or twelve days of our general election, and the so-called "harmonious" democracy have not yet agreed, in committee, on the candidates to be presented at Tammany Hall for the approbation of the people.—The Whig party, without difficulty, selected and have some time since published the names of their candidates in the journals of the city.

Without such statement of facts before the community, the conclusion would seem to be irresistible that the Whigs must succeed in electing their ticket. Yet the conclusion would be erroneous. We shall be defeated, and defeated by the Whigs. The native American party have enlisted in their ranks some three or four thousand as sound Whigs as are to be found in our country. They have suffered so much by fraudulence for foreign voters, that I verily believe they never can be reconciled until something is done, either by a registry act, or otherwise to prevent alien votes from controlling our elections.

As to the ridiculous and visionary notions which the native party are attempting to propagate, they are of no avail, and would not keep the party together one month after the great cause of discontent was removed. But no compromise or arrangement can now be made, and defeat will hereafter prevail. I pretend not to fudge.

This detail is given that our friends at a distance may not have awakened in their bosoms expectation and hopes that cannot, and will not be realized. In the country our prospects are certainly better; but, even there, I cannot indulge in the same sanguine hopes which many intelligent Whigs entertain. Some think we are to be beaten by anti-slavery; I do not; and, if we are, I shall regret it, for, of all the *isms*, I think it (with the exception of *abolitionism*) the most profligate.

A late Montreal paper contains an official medical notice, stating that "the afflicting malady under which his excellency the Governor General (METCALF) has been laboring for a number of years, and which has slowly and almost imperceptibly been producing a morbid alteration in the cheek, has within the last ten days assumed a phagedenic character, by which a portion of the soft parts of the cheek have been destroyed. The violence of the action, in a great measure, yielded for a day or two, but has not yet subsided."

The Eastern (Portland) Argus says,

A letter, about as big as a quarter of a dollar, went through the Portland post office yesterday, directed to "President Polk, White House, Washington, in haste!"—Something terrible has happened. Look out for an explosion!

A CALM OBSERVER.

THE MORMONS.

We learn from the Quincy Whig that Mr. Blackettous, the Sheriff of Hancock county, who was arrested at Nauvoo by General Hardin, and taken to Quincy, charged with the murder of Worrel and McBratney, was examined before Judge Purple, and held to bail for his appearance at the Hancock Circuit Court in the sum of three thousand dollars. There are about twenty witnesses in the case. The Mormon and the Anti-Mormon witnesses swore in direct opposition to each other.

In the same paper is the following statement in regard to the intentions of the Mormons as to their future residence:

"Nootka, (or Vancouver Island) on the Northwest coast of America, we have it from good authority, is to be the final destination and home of the Mormon people.—This island is about three hundred miles long, and from seventy five to one hundred in width. It is separated from the main land by a long narrow strait, and lies between the forty-second or forty-third and the fifty-first and fifty-second degree of north latitude, extending along the coast in a northwest direction. The boundary line between the British and American possessions will probably pass across the island, but for the most part it is inhabited by Indians of not a warlike disposition. It is a long journey, but can be accomplished. If the Mormons do emigrate to that distant land they will be out of the reach of harm from white men."

We understand from the same authority that companies are rapidly organizing at Nauvoo for an early start in the spring.—The church authorities and leading men will go out in a very large company, and without doubt the remainder will follow.—*National Int.*

GREAT SALE OF WOOLLEN MILLS.

The manufacturing property of the late firm of W. & D. D. Farnum, situated at Waterford, Worcester county, was sold a auction on Tuesday. This is the largest woollen establishment in the United States, with the exception of the Middlesex Company in Lowell. It was purchased by Welcome Farnum, Esq., the surviving partner of the firm, and one of the most successful and enterprising manufacturers in the country.—The high walls Nootka saved the buildings occupied by Thos. B. Campbell as a jeweller's shop, and the block adjoining. Fortunately, the wind carried the flames from the stables and back buildings of the Hotel, and directed them towards the Court House space.

On that side, the goods from the stores of Messrs. Hammond, Peter Miller, Wolf, Streit, Baker, Single, Ward, Bell, Breedin, Lindsey and Russell; the Hat store of Mr. Besore; Watch and Jewellery Establishment of Mr. T. R. Campbell, and the Tobacco Store of Mr. Atwell; Mr. Ender's Barber Shop; the Furniture of Messrs. Miller, Geo. W. Baker, Henry S. Baker, Dr. McCormick, all were removed, and many articles more or less scattered, injured or destroyed.

On the east side of the street damage was done to the goods and furniture of Messrs. Autick, Burgess and Lautz, Anderson, Dorey, Evans, Tipping, Spangler, Senseney, Miller, Wall, Keenan, Hensell and Hancy.

The five tenements burnt in Hoff's Row were occupied as law offices and shops, by Messrs. Williams & Barton, J. Tidball, J. Ambler, G. Frost, Geo. R. Long, R. Miller, Wm. D. Gilkeson, J. E. Jackson, Wm. Seemer and R. Bowen.

The back building of Mr. Tipping's establishment, was burnt, and Mr. T's goods very much damaged, and many of them lost.

So with Mr. Hammond's, Mr. Senseney's, and others.

It would be invidious to discriminate,

where all performed their part so well, but every body is loud in the praise of the Ladies of the town, many of whom displayed not only coolness and activity, but great energy. They formed two lines to hand water, and many were employed in removing goods.

Mr. Taylor is insured to the amount of \$15,000.—Dauber on his furniture \$5,000, but the loss of the latter will be 8 or 10,000 dollars beside.

At Last.—The Fayetteville North Carolinaian says—"We have it from good authority, that Gen. Romulus M. Saunders has been appointed Minister to Spain, and that he will leave the country early in the spring."

Although he differs widely from us in politics, we can not help feeling pleased that Romulus has been at last provided for.

"Hope deferred" had doubtless made Romulus sick at the heart, stomach, and all over, and the news of his appointment will do more service to him than a trip to the White Sulphur Springs. Dr. Polk knows how to treat his patients.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

The following resolutions were adopted by the late Harrisonburg Convention:

Dr. Sheppard, from the Committee for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the members of this Convention, deeply impressed with the sense of the importance of extending the Louisville Railroad from Gordonsville, its present terminus, via the Valley of Virginia, to Parkersburg, Guyandotte, or some other point on the Ohio River, by which connection a portion of the trade and travel of the great West may be secured for the State of Virginia.

Therefore, Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that the Louisville Railroad ought to be extended as early as practicable to Harrisonburg—if after an examination of the route by competent engineers it be deemed an improvement the results of which will compensate for the cost.

2. Resolved, That if the barrier of the Blue Ridge be deemed impassable, or if passable, only at too great a cost, that then in the opinion of this Convention, the Louisville Railroad ought to be extended in the immediate direction of Harrisonburg, to the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge.

3. Resolved, That this Convention, while they decidedly favor the extension of the Railroad across the Blue Ridge to Harrisonburg, or that it is considered unwise and too costly, to stop at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—earnestly express the hope and confidence that in the event of the relinquishment of both schemes by the General Assembly, that a Macadamised road will then be constructed from Harrisonburg to Gordonsville.

4. Resolved, That while this Convention believes that the connection of the waters of the Chesapeake with those of the Mississippi, by the town of Harrisonburg to Parkersburg, or Guyandotte or some intermediate point, would be an eligible route, they are not prepared to say, and consider it beyond their province for that over others, or for any others over that.

5. Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, and to obtain signatures thereto, in favor of the views of this Convention.

6. Resolved, That a Committee of five or more be appointed from every county on the line, and from the city of Richmond, to agitate the subject of the proposed improvement, to circulate the memorials, and to solicit subscriptions should it become necessary.

The resolutions having been severally read, were unanimously adopted.

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